September 20, 1775. NUMB: 2439.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

No Explanation of the Devices on the Continental Bills of Credit having yet appeared, I ſend you the following Account of them, with my Conjectures of their Meaning.

CLERICUS.

AN emblematical device, when rightly formed, is ſaid to conſiſt of two parts, a *body* and a *mind*, neither of which is compleat or intelligible, without the aid of the other. The figure is called the *body*, the motto the *mind*. Theſe that I am about to conſider appear formed on that rule, and ſeem to relate to the preſent ſtruggle between the colonies and the tyrant ſtate, for liberty, property and ſafety on the one hand, for abſolute power and plunder on the other.

On one denomination of the bills there is the figure of a *harp*, with this motto, MAJORA MINORIBUS CONSONANT; literally, *The greater and ſmaller ones ſound together*. As the *harp* is an inſtrument compoſed of *great* and *ſmall* ſtrings, included in a *ſtrong frame*, and all ſo tuned as to agree in concord with each other, I conceive that the *frame* may be intended to repreſent our new government by a Continental Congreſs; and the *ſtrings* of different lengths and ſubſtance, either the ſeveral colonies of different weight and force, or the various ranks of people in all of them, who are now united by that government in the moſt perfect *harmony*.

On another bill is impreſſed, a *wild boar of the foreſt* ruſhing on the ſpear of the hunter; with this motto, AUT MORS, AUT VITA DECORA, which may be tranſlated—*Death or liberty*. The wild boar is an animal of great ſtrength and courage, armed with long and ſharp tuſks, which he well knows how to uſe in his defence. He is inoffenſive while ſuffered to enjoy his freedom, but when rouſed and wounded by the hunter, often turns and makes him pay dearly for his injuſtice and temerity.

On another is drawn an *eagle* on the wing, pouncing upon a *crane*, who turns upon his back, and receives the eagle on the point of his long bill, which pierces the eagle's breaſt; with this motto, EXITUS IN DUBIO EST;—*The event is uncertain*. The eagle, I ſuppoſe, repreſents Great-Britain, the crane America. This device offers an admonition to each of the contending parties. To the crane, not to depend too much on the ſucceſs of its *endeavours to avoid* the conteſt (by petition, negotiation, &c.) but prepare for uſing the means of defence God and nature hath given it; and to the eagle, not to preſume on its ſuperior ſtrength, ſince a weaker bird may wound it mortally.

Sunt dubii eventus, incertaque prælia martis:
Vincitur, haud raro, qui prope victor erat.

On another bill we have a *thorny buſh*, which a *hand* ſeems attempting to eradicate. The hand appears to bleed, as pricked by the ſpines. The motto is, SUSTINE VEL ABSTINE; which may be rendered, *Bear with me, or let me alone*; or thus, *Either ſupport or leave me*. The buſh I ſuppoſe to mean *America*, and the bleeding hand *Britain*. Would to God that bleeding were ſtopt, the wounds of that hand healed, and its future operations directed by wiſdom and equity; ſo ſhall the hawthorn flouriſh, and form an hedge around it, annoying with her thorns only its invading enemies.

Another has the figure of a *beaver* gnawing a large tree, with this motto, PERSEVERANDO; *By perſeverance*. I apprehend the *great tree* may be intended to repreſent the enormous power Britain has aſſumed over us, and endeavours to enforce by arms, of taxing us at pleaſure, *and binding us in all caſes whatſoever*; or the exorbitant profits ſhe makes by monopolizing our commerce. Then the *beaver*, which is known to be able, by aſſiduous and ſteady working, to fell large trees, may ſignify *America*, which, by perſeverance in her preſent meaſures, will probably reduce that power within proper bounds, and, by eſtabliſhing the moſt neceſſary manufactures among ourſelves, aboliſh the Britiſh monopoly.

On another bill we have the plant *acanthus*, ſprouting on all ſides under a weight placed upon it, with the motto, DEPRESSA RESURGIT; *Tho' oppreſſed it riſes*. The ancients tell us, that the ſight of ſuch an accidental circumſtance gave the firſt hint to an architect, in forming the beautiful capital of the Corinthian Column. This, perhaps, was intended to encourage us, by repreſenting, that our preſent oppreſſions will not deſtroy us, but that they may, by increaſing our induſtry, and forcing it into new courſes, increaſe the proſperity of our country, and eſtabliſh that proſperity on the *baſe* of liberty, and the well-proportioned *pillar* of property, elevated for a pleaſing ſpectacle to all *connoiſſeurs*, who can *taſte* and delight in the architecture of human happineſs.

The figure of a *hand and flail* over *ſheaves of wheat*, with the motto, TRIBULATIO DITAT, *Threſhing improves it* (which we find printed on another of the bills) may perhaps be intended to admoniſh us, that tho' at preſent we are under the *flail*, its blows, how hard ſoever, will be rather advantageous than hurtful to us: for they will bring forth every *grain* of genius and merit in arts, manufactures, war and council, that are now concealed in the huſk, and then the breath of a breeze will be ſufficient to ſeparate from us all the chaff of Toryiſm. *Tribulation* too, in our Engliſh ſenſe of the word, improves the mind, it makes us humbler, and tends to make us wiſer. And *threſhing*, in one of its ſenſes, that of beating, often improves thoſe that are threſhed. Many an unwarlike nation have been beaten into heroes by troubleſome warlike neighbours; and the continuance of a war, tho' it leſſen the numbers of a people, often increaſes its ſtrength, by the increaſed diſcipline and conſequent courage of the number remaining. Thus England, after her civil war, in which her people threſhed one another, became more formidable to her neighbours. The public diſtreſs too that ariſes from war, by increaſing frugality and induſtry, often gives habits that remain after the diſtreſs is over, and thereby naturally *enriches* thoſe on whom it has enforced thoſe *enriching virtues*.

Another of the bills has for its device, a *ſtorm* deſcending from a *black heavy cloud*, with the motto, SERENABIT; *It will clear up*. This ſeems deſigned to encourage the dejected, who may be too ſenſible of preſent inconveniences, and fear their continuance. It reminds them, agreeable to the adage, that *after a ſtorm comes a calm*; or as Horace more elegantly has it—

Informes hyemes reducit, Jupiter: idem ſummovet.
Non ſi male nunc, et olim
Sic erit.—Neque ſemper arcum tendit Apollo.

On another bill there is ſtamped the repreſentation of a *tempeſtuous ſea*; a face, with ſwollen cheeks, wrapt up in a black cloud, appearing to blow violently on the waters, *the waves high*, and *all rolling one way*: The motto VI CONCITATÆ; which may be rendered, *raiſed by force*. From the remoteſt antiquity, in figurative language, great waters have ſignified *the people*, and waves an inſurrection. The people of themſelves are ſuppoſed as naturally inclined to be ſtill, as the waters to remain level and quiet. Their riſing here appears not to be from any internal cauſe, but from an external power, expreſſed by the head of *Æolus*, God of the winds (or *Boreas*, the *North* wind, as uſually the moſt violent) acting furiouſly upon them. The black cloud perhaps deſigns the Britiſh Parliament, and the waves the colonies. Their rolling all in one direction ſhews, that the very force uſed againſt them has produced their unanimity. On the reverſe of this bill, we have a ſmooth ſea; the ſails of ſhips on that ſea hanging looſe ſhew a perfect calm; the ſun ſhining fully denotes a clear ſky. The motto is, CESSANTE VENTO, CONQUIESCEMUS; *The wind ceaſing, we ſhall be quiet*. Suppoſing my explanation of the preceding device to be right, this will probably import, that when thoſe violent acts of power, which have rouſed the colonies, are repealed, they will return to their former tranquility. Britain ſeems thus charged with being the ſole cauſe of the preſent civil war, at the ſame time that the only mode of putting an end to it is thus plainly pointed out to her.

The laſt is a *wreath of laurel* on a *marble monument*, or *altar*. The motto, SI RECTE FACIES; *If you act rightly*. This ſeems intended as an encouragement to a brave and ſteady conduct in defence of our liberties, as it promiſes to crown with honour, by the laurel wreath, thoſe who perſevere to the end in *well-doing*; and with a long duration of that honour, expreſſed by the *monument of marble*.

A learned friend of mine thinks this device more particularly addreſſed to the CONGRESS. He ſays the ancients compoſed for their heroes a wreath of laurel, oak and olive twigs, interwoven; agreeable to the diſtich,

E lauro, quercu, atque olea, duce digna corona.
Prudentem, fortem, pacificumque decet.

Of *laurel*, as that tree was dedicated to *Apollo*, and underſtood to ſignify *knowledge and prudence*; of *oak*, as pertaining to *Jupiter*, and expreſſing *fortitude*; of *olive*, as the tree of *Pallas*, and as a ſymbol of *peace*. The whole to ſhow, that thoſe who are intruſted to conduct the great affairs of mankind ſhould act prudently and firmly, retaining, above all, a pacific diſpoſition. This wreath was firſt placed on an *altar*, to admoniſh the hero who was to be crowned with it, that true glory is founded on and proceeds from *piety*. My friend therefore thinks, the preſent device might intend a wreath of that compoſite kind, though, from the ſmallneſs of the work, the engraver could not mark diſtinctly the differing leaves: And he is rather confirmed in his opinion that this is deſigned as an admonition to the Congreſs, when he conſiders the paſſage in *Horace* from whence the motto is taken,——— *Rex eris, aiunt,*

Si recte facies.

To which alſo *Auſonius* alludes,

Qui recte faciet, non qui dominatur, erit Rex.

Not the King's Parliament, who act wrong, but the People's Congreſs, *if it acts right*, ſhall govern America.

Henry Juncken, and Henry Wynkoop,

At their Store, in Second-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Red Lion, lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Shallus, have for ſale, at the moſt reaſonable rates, wholeſale and retail,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; Liſbon, Teneriffe and Mountain wines, by the pipe or quarter caſk; brandy, geneva, meloſſes; loaf, lump, and muſcovado ſugars; coffee, chocolate, pepper, alſpice, ginger, by the barrel or keg; mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, indigo, ſtarch, red and log wood, lamp oil, and ſundry other articles, too tedious to mention.

They likewiſe diſtil and ſell, wholeſale and retail, all ſorts of Cordials, viz. Cinnamon, clove, anniſeed, ſnakeroot, and pennyroyal waters, allſours, &c. &c. ‖ 6 w.

WAS LOST, by the ſubſcriber, on Saturday, the 29th day of July laſt, on the great road leading from York to Anderſon's Ferry, between the former and the two Taverns, A ſmall Bundle of CLOTHES, containing one brown ſilk gown, one ſhift, one ſprig lawn apron, one black ſilk ditto, one laced handkerchief, and one pair of ruffles. Whoever has found ſaid articles, and delivers them to WILLIAM WHITE, Tavern-keeper in York, or to the ſubſcriber in Donegal townſhip, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* reward, paid by

Auguſt 5, 1775. ANN LOWRY. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, from out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Gwinedd townſhip, on the 10th of this inſtant, at night, A BAY GELDING, with a blaze down his face, a high neck and a feather at each ſide, the inſide of one of his hind feet white, between 15 and 16 hands high, of a lofty carriage, a natural trotter, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, may receive *Three Pounds* reward, and if ſtolen, and the thief brought to juſtice, *Nine Pounds* for both, paid by

Sept. 12, 1775. ‖ CHRISTIAN DULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of the county of Berks, in the province of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my unfeigned thanks, for electing me as a Sheriff for the ſaid county at the laſt election, and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office at the approaching election for the next enſuing year, I flatter myſelf my conduct in the ſaid office, ſince I have had the honour of being commiſſioned for the ſame, hath merited a continuation of your votes and intereſt at the next election; which ſhall always be acknowledged as a favour conferred on,

Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

Reading, Sept. 1, 1775. § HENRY VANDERSLICE.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1775.

IT IS PROPOSED TO PRINT

An exact VIEW of the late Battle at Charleſtown, June 17, 1775.

IN which an advanced party of ſeven hundred provincials ſtood an attack made by eleven regiments, and a train of artillery, of the miniſterial forces, and after an engagement of two hours retreated to their main body at Cambridge, leaving eleven hundred of the regulars killed and wounded on the field; with a View of General Putnam, a part of Boſton, Charleſtown in flames, Breeds hill, provincial breaſt-work, a broken officer, and the Somerſet man of war and a frigate firing upon Charleſtown: It ſhall be printed on a good crown imperial paper, and to be delivered to the ſubſcribers in about ten days: The price to ſubſcribers is 5*s.* plain, and if coloured 7*s* 6. Subſcriptions are taken by Meſſieurs *W.* and *T. Bradford*, *James Humphreys*, junior, *John Dunlap*, *Hall* and *Sellers*, and by *Nicholas Brooke*, printer of ſaid view; alſo by *Charles Young*, merchant, in Baltimore; *F. Battle*, at Dover; *W. Skillington*, at the Croſs-roads, Duck-creek; *Hugh Gaine*, and *R. Sauſe*, New-York; Capt. *J. Tatlow*, New-Caſtle; *F. Overly*, Bethlehem; *J. Borden*, Eſq; Borden-town; *J. Emerſon*, Trenton, *G. Bickham*, Lancaſter; *J. Martin*, Snow-hill, Maryland; *A. Outtan*, Accomack; *A. Roſe*, Reading; and *Samuel Calvert*, Norfolk, Virginia.

Frames and Glaſs may be had at the aboveſaid *N. Brooke*'s.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOW engraving for the *Pennſylvania Magazine*, or *American Monthly Muſeum*, a neat and correct VIEW of the late BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN, not inferior to any hitherto propoſed, and ſhall be printed in a ſize proper for the Magazine or a Family piece, Nonſubſcribers are to pay for this Number of the Magazine *One Shilling and Sixpence*, on account of the great expence of the engraving; thoſe Gentlemen who incline to purchaſe this View of the Battle, may be furniſhed with it at the moderate price of *Sixpence*.----The Magazine will be publiſhed the firſt Wedneſday of the Month as uſual, and will contain ſeveral uſeful, curious and intereſting original pieces, both in proſe and verſe.

Any Gentlemen inclining to have complete Sets of the *Pennſylvania Magazine* from the beginning, may be ſerved by R. AITKEN, the Publiſher, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions are daily taken in.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,

Oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet,

THE *PHILADELPHIA* NEWEST ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1776. The Aſtronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this City.

Alſo juſt publiſhed, THE PLATES, ſhewing the different Manœuvres generally practiſed at Reviews and Field Days.--Price *Sixpence*. Likewiſe, THE MANUAL EXERCISE, as agreed by His Majeſty in the Year 1764.---Price *Sixpence*. 6 w.

RUN away, on the 5th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, a ſervant LAD, named *James M'William*, about 18 years of age, this country born, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlim built, ſtoops when he walks, has ſtraight black hair, which he ſometimes wears tied, is freckled in the face; had on a lightiſh cloth jacket, almoſt new, without ſleeves, with wooden buttons to the ſame, a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, tow trowſers, ſtrong ſhoes, about half-worn, a faded woollen hat; his other clothes, if any, uncertain.---Any perſon apprehending ſaid ſervant, and ſecuring him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

September 16, 1775. ‖ DANIEL EVANS.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 21ſt of July, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, living in the Path Valley, Fannet townſhip, and county of Cumberland, a German High Dutch ſervant man, named *Philip Weſt*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has black ſtraight hair, cut ſhort, but a little left long to cover his neck; he is about 27 years of age, very ſwarthy complexion; he has not the uſe of his left arm as well as the right, and his left hand and arm are a good deal ſmaller than the right, and he generally keeps his left hand ſhut; he hardly talks any Engliſh; had on, and took with him, a new black coarſe cloth coat, lined with tow cloth, with flat common white metal buttons on the breaſt, cuffs and pockets, an old blue broadcloth jacket, new tow trowſers, half-worn ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, if within the county, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, and if out of the county, the above reward, from

SAMUEL COULTER.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he will change his clothes, but his left hand and arm he cannot change. ¶

RUN away, on the 8th day of the 8th month laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, a native Iriſh ſervant girl, named Catherine Kennedy, a freſh, luſty like girl, with black hair; which ſaid ſhe was with child to a certain Henry M'Glaughlin, an hired ſervant with the ſubſcriber, and ſaid M'Glaughlin went away in the night time of the night before her; it appears that ſhe told ſome of the family, that ſhe would follow him go where he would, till ſhe would find him. Said ſervant took with her ſtriped linſey petticoats, a calicoe ſhort gown, check apron, with ſeveral other clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have Five Shillings reward, and their labour for their pains. ¶ JAMES SMITH.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, from Falmouth, and Capt. Young, in a Brig from London, both arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 3.

THEY write from Baſſora, that there has been a battle between the troops of Kerim Kahn, Regent of Perſia, and thoſe of Omar, Pacha of Bagdad, who hath totally defeated the Perſians, and made their commander priſoner. It is added, that the Pacha of Bagdad, deſirous of preventing an open war from breaking out between the Perſians and the Ottoman Porte, had ſet the Perſian General at liberty, and ſent ſome magnificent preſents to the Regent of Perſia, making an apology to him for the neceſſity he was under to defend the territories of his government. It is pretended, that notwithſtanding the preſents and ſubmiſſions of the Pacha of Bagdad, the Regent of Perſia ſtill harboured a ſtrong reſentment, on account of the check which his troops met with in the Kurdiſtan; and in conſequence, as the Ottoman Porte abſolutely could not or would not diſmiſs the Pacha of Bagdad, the Perſians had attacked the Turks in their turn and beaten them; but this laſt news ſtands in need of confirmation.

Mr. Murray, Ambaſſador of Great-Britain, having had his audience of leave of the Porte on the 20th ult. and having preſented to the Grand Viſir, Mr. Hayes, in quality of Charges des Affairs of the King his maſter, departed from hence on the 25th on board a Venetian ſhip.

The Chiek Daher promiſed to render an account to the Porte of the Miry which he had not paid during the war with Ruſſia, for the eſtates under his command, on condition, that the Grand Signor would grant him the dignity of Pacha of Three Taile, which his eldeſt deſcendant ſhould enjoy after his deceaſe; but we are informed, that his Highneſs having heſitated about accepting and confirming this condition, that old warrior took umbrage at it, and immediately prepared for fighting the Egyptian army, which marched againſt him; in effect, he ſeized the opportunity of attacking it to advantage, and entirely defeated it. After his victory, the Chiek Daher impriſoned the Deputy of the Porte, who was at Baruth.

Warſaw, June 24. The Ruſſians continue to keep their poſitions, and do not ſeem ready to quit them, as they are making new arrangements to provide for their ſubſiſtance.

LONDON, July 12.

It is at length diſcovered, that the King of Pruſſia is actually going to invade Hanover, to procure an indemnification for his claim upon Great-Britain.

A ſquadron of five ſhips of war are ordered to be fitted out forthwith, which, when ready for ſea, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will take the command, and proceed immediately for the Mediterranean.

We are informed that a reſolution is taken not to accept from the Americans any revenue under 350,000l. per annum, which is the expence government has been put to in defence of the colonies ever ſince the laſt treaty of peace.

July 13. Preſs warrants are expected to be iſſued in a day or two, to man four ſhips of the line, which, it is ſaid, are to ſail for Gibraltar, as ſoon as they can be got ready, and are to carry over four regiments, to prevent any ſurprize at that place.

Among the many other blunders of the preſent Miniſtry, the plan adopted for their proceedings towards America is not the leaſt abſurd and ridiculous: The Americans, cry our Miniſters, are rebels, they will not pay taxes aſſeſſed by the authority of Parliament: Compel them by force ſays Bute, behind the curtain; the Miniſters ſend troops ſufficient only to encourage the Malcontents; they can anſwer the purpoſe of diſtreſſing, but not reducing the diſaffected; they may protract the miſeries of America, but not finiſh the civil war; they may make the Americans beggars, not quiet ſubjects. The Deputy Miniſter has generally been eſteemed a tolerable financier, but reducing the people to beggary is a new mode of enabling them to pay their taxes with readineſs.

Whatever may be the deſigns of Government with reſpect to America, it is plain the Provincials are reſolved not to lay down their arms till terms of conciliation are ſecured to them on a firm baſis.

They write from Bridport, in Dorſetſhire, that a great quantity of ſalt proviſions had lately been cured there, and ſhipped on board four veſſels for New-York.

On Tueſday four tenders were put into commiſſion, which are ordered up to the tower; and two houſes of rendezvous are opened at St. Catharine's. The above tenders are to receive ſailors on board, to man ſome men of war which are ordered for Gibraltar.

The John, Capt. Smith, from New-York, is arrived at Dublin. She came expreſs, and her diſpatches were immediately ſent off in a packet for England.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Algerines have ſeized and put in irons the French Conſul, and have ordered their cruizers to ſeize all French veſſels they meet.

Sixteen ſail of tranſports, of large burthen, are ordered to be taken up immediately in the river, for the ſervice of government, in order to carry ammunition, ſtores, &c. to America, the Weſt-Indies, &c.

The utmoſt expedition is ordered to be uſed in getting ready the cloathing, arms, &c. which are now preparing for the 3000 men ordered to be embodied in Canada.

There has not one tobacco ſhip been entered at the Cuſtom-houſe theſe four months; the conſequence of which is, that ſome of the head dealers in that commodity are monopolizing all the ſtock in hand they can, in order to advance the price.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, July 10.

"The Renown and Phœnix, each of 40 guns, are commiſſioned at this port, and the Rainbow at Sheerneſs; they are ordered to America to relieve the Boyne, Somerſet and Aſia, of 64 guns each; theſe being found to be too large for that country, and that 40 gun ſhips will anſwer the purpoſe better."

July 15. On Thurſday night a meeting of the Members of Adminiſtration was held at Lord Sandwich's houſe in the Admiralty, to conſider of ſome method to ſet the Shipwrights to work again, as their abſence from the dock-yards at this time is much felt.

Yeſterday advice came that the Carolina, Capt. Coatom, from Quebec, with diſpatches for London, is ſafe arrived off Dover.

Admiral Man's ſquadron in the Mediterranean, it is ſaid has been reinforced by four ſhips of the line, two from Portſmouth, and two from Plymouth.

Orders it is ſaid are ſent to Portſmouth for the Marlborough and Reſolution men of war of the line, and the Enterprize frigate, to ſail for the Mediterranean, as ſoon as they can be got ready.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth for his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa to be got ready for immediate ſervice.

July 17. Saturday and yeſterday meſſengers were diſpatched from the Admiralty to all the dock-yards in the kingdom, with inſtructions for the Commiſſioners, &c. reſpecting the ſhipwrights, &c.

They write from Gibraltar, that an obſtinate and bloody engagement has happened in the Mediterranean, between a Spaniſh man of war and ſix Algerine xebeques, wherein the Algerines loſt 500 men, and the Spaniards had 30 killed, and 40 wounded. Forty of the Algerines, who, after many attempts, boarded the Spaniſh ſhip, were cut to pieces. The action laſted four hours.

Saturday the Lords Sandwich, North, and Barrington, attended his Majeſty at Kew for ſeveral hours.

Yeſterday ſeveral of the Privy Council were at Kew with his Majeſty, ſaid to be on the affairs of America.

No leſs than ſeven expreſſes have arrived at Lord Dartmouth's office within this week, with diſpatches from America, being landed at Dover, Portſmouth, Falmouth, Briſtol and Plymouth.

Orders are ſent to America to put an entire end to the communication, by ſea, between colony and colony. Ships of war are ordered up into every large river, with directions to deſtroy the towns on their banks, ſhould their inhabitants ſhew any diſpoſition to take arms.

By the Nancy, Coffin, we are informed, that the Provincials had taken poſſeſſion of all the forts upon the Lakes, and were marching to Montreal and Quebec.

His Majeſty's anſwer to the Addreſs and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London.

"I am always ready to liſten to the dutiful petitions of my ſubjects, and ever happy to comply with their reaſonable requeſts, but while the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom is openly reſiſted by a part of my American ſubjects, I owe it to the reſt of my people, of whoſe zeal and fidelity I have had ſuch conſtant proofs, to continue and enforce thoſe meaſures by which alone their rights and intereſts can be aſſerted and maintained."

July 18. On Sunday three expreſſes were received by Lord Dartmouth, at Blackheath, from General Gage, which were immediately ſent to his Majeſty at Kew, viz. one at nine o'clock in the morning, another at two, and the other at eight in the evening, all which were diſpatched to his Majeſty by a meſſenger in waiting as they arrived.

A council is ſummoned to meet to-morrow at St. James's after the Levee is over, when the accounts which arrived from General Gage on Sunday laſt will be laid before the cabinet.

Yeſterday afternoon ſummonſes were ſent to Lord North, and all the Secretaries of State, to attend his Majeſty at Kew this day at eleven o'clock.

Letters brought by the Betſey, Captain Roſs, which is arrived at Plymouth in 26 days from Virginia, ſay, that the Americans have gained a very great advantage by taking of Ticonderoga; they found a hundred and fourteen fine braſs cannon, which they have conveyed within thirty or forty miles of the Camp near Boſton, and have engaged the ſailors that were employed in the fiſheries, to work the artillery, and allow them half a crown per day: They have ſome thouſands already employed in the above purpoſe.

Thurſday night a veſſel arrived off Plymouth, when a perſon, who by appearance was a military gentleman, was immediately put on ſhore, and ſet off poſt haſte for London; the veſſel ſtood out again for ſea, not ſuffering any boat to board her, nor any of the crew to go on ſhore.—The above gentleman, we are informed, is an officer of diſtinction in General Gage's army, charged with ſome intereſting diſpatches from Boſton, with which he arrived in town on Saturday evening, and immediately waited on Lord North.

The ſhipwrights at Portſmouth, Chatham and Woolwich, have agreed to meet at Chatham, and proceed in a body to Deptford yard, in order to prevent the ſhipwrights at that place from doing any buſineſs.

The above perſons have likewiſe reſolved not to return to work, unleſs the men who are now at work (there being a few employed in the ſeparate yards) are diſcharged, and their wages advanced to 2s. 6d. per day.

Advice is ſaid to be received that three French men of war, which ſome time ſince ſailed from Breſt with land forces, and were thought to have gone to the Weſt-Indies, had made their appearance on the coaſt of Guinea, and were endeavouring to eſtabliſh a new factory on that part of the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, which comes within the limits of the Portugueſe ſettlements; the rumour of which had occaſioned no little ſtir at Liſbon.

We are confidently informed a certain General Officer is on the eve of throwing up his commiſſion, having been greatly importuned to take upon him a command in America.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 8.

Every day laſt week it rained more or leſs, and ſometimes continued chief part of the night; but on Saturday it never ceaſed pouring down, and towards noon the wind began to riſe, which increaſed ſoon afterwards to a mere hurricane, it blowing moſt furiouſly from the N. E. till near 10 o'clock at night. Infinite damage has been done to the crops of corn and tobacco, much wheat ſpoiled in barns, a great number of trees blown down, and almoſt every mill-dam in the country given way.—Captain Robertſon and Captain M'Cunn, both lying at York-town, bound for London, and laden with tobacco, were drove aſhore, and muſt unload before they han be got off; but the Proſpect, Norwood, likewiſe for London, with tobacco, had the good fortune to ride out the ſtorm, and has received no injury. Some other ſmaller veſſels were drove aſhore, but will be got off with little damage.—At Norfolk, all the ſmall craft were drove aſhore, beſides ſome ſhips, which have been chiefly got off, except the Mercury man of war, Captain M'Cartney, who lies in two feet water only; *and there may he ſtick faſt, faſt!*—Captain Squires, of the Otter ſloop, going round to York in his tender, had nearly periſhed in the ſtorm, being caſt away upon Back river, near Hampton; where his veſſel was burnt by the people thereabouts, in return for his harbouring gentlemen's negroes, and ſuffering his ſailors to ſteal poultry, hogs, &c. Two of the crew were runaway ſlaves from Col. Wilſon Miles Cary's quarters in King and Queen, who were taken ſoon after they got aſhore; and his pilot, a mulattoe man, was the property of Henry King, Eſq; of Hampton, with whom, after ſkulking in the woods about 48 hours, he found means to paddle off in a canoe.

From Hampton we learn, that they begin to receive melancholy accounts of the loſs of lives, &c. in the late ſtorm. Mr. Roberts's veſſel, of Portſmouth, was caſt away, and every ſoul on board periſhed, except the maſter and a boy. Two ſhips from Ireland are likewiſe loſt.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, keeps cruiſing about, and at the time of the ſtorm was up in James river, on a reconnoitring party.

It is reported, and generally believed, that LORD DUNMORE is called home, with what view we have not yet learned, but probably it is to render an account of his *ſagacious* and *ſpirited* conduct in Virginia; which can hardly fail to attract the *admiration* of Lord North and the Butonian junto, ſo as to have his *eminent* ſervices recompenſed with ſome higher department in the ſtate, perhaps Lord Dartmouth's. His Lordſhip has this ſatisfaction upon his departure, that he will leave the colony with the *univerſal conſent* of the inhabitants, of all ranks and denominations.

It is reported at Norfolk, that the remainder of the troops which Lord Dunmore expected from St. Auguſtine are taken and carried into Charleſtown, a veſſel having been fitted out from thence for the purpoſe.

CAMBRIDGE, *September* 7.

The people of New-Hampſhire are building a ſtrong fort on Pierce's Iſland, in Piſcataqua River, in order to prevent their capital, the town of Portſmouth, from being attacked by the piratical ſhips of war, which now infeſt this coaſt.

It is ſaid the enemy, ſince we began our works on Plowed-Hill, have thrown from their ſeveral batteries above 300 ſhells, not one of which has occaſioned the leaſt hurt to a ſingle man in our army.

A party of the enemy, who came out laſt Saturday, with a deſign to throw up a battery or entrenchment, near where Mr. Brown's houſe lately ſtood, on Boſton Neck, were drove back with the loſs, we hear, of ſeveral killed. We alſo, it is ſaid, had two men killed at the ſame time.

Two deſerters from the enemy came to Roxbury camp laſt week. It is ſaid a number more endeavoured to come off with them, but were prevented.

WATERTOWN, *September* 11.

A large Ship of about 300 Tons, laden with Lumber, &c. bound from Piſcataqua for the Weſt-Indies, which was lately taken by Capt. Biſhop in the Lively, and ordered for Boſton, was on Friday laſt retaken by a Privateer from Beverly, and carried into Cape Ann. The Maſter, one Midſhipman, and 6 or 8 Sailors Priſoners, arrived at Cambridge laſt Saturday.

NEW-LONDON, Sept 8.

We mentioned in our laſt that the Roſe Man of War, with her Fleet of Tenders and Prizes, lay near the Weſt-End of Fiſher's-Iſland—On Friday, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the whole, ten in Number, made Sail, ſtretched acroſs the Mouth of this harbour, then bore away and went round the Weſt End of Fiſher's-Iſland. About an hour before they came to Sail they took a Sloop (Capt. M'Gibbon) bound out from this Harbour, with a cargo of Horſes, regularly cleared for Jamaica, whom they carried into Newport, where ſhe ſtill remains. On Saturday one of the Man of War's Tenders got on Shagwogonock Reef, when her Guns were taken out by another Tender, and ſhe afterwards drifted on Plumb-Iſland.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18.

Captain Cunningham, from St. Thomas's, informs us, that on the 31ſt of July on his Paſſage from this Port for that Iſland, he met with a very violent Gale of Wind, attended with uncommon ſharp Thunder and Lightning, which proved to be the very Day the late Gale happened in the Weſt-Indies, and in which 16 Sail of French Veſſels were caſt away at Martinico, 6 or 7 at Santa Croix, and the Virgin Iſlands, and that all the Veſſels at St. Kitts, Dominica and St. Euſtatia, were obliged to put to Sea; that in the Iſland laſt mentioned, the Planters had turned half of the Cane Lands into Proviſion Ground; that the Spaniards at Porto-Rico had ſuffered much in the ſaid Gale; and that a Sloop that had ſailed from St. Thomas's the 31ſt of July for Santa Croix, with five Gentlemen Paſſengers, had not been heard of at either Iſland as late as the 23d of Auguſt.

Several Veſſels from Europe and America had been blown to the Leeward of Santa Croix in the above Gale, but had got up again.

The Brig Elliot, Captain Hallock, belonging to the Whaling Company of this Place, arrived here laſt Monday from Davis's Streights without one Barrel of Oil: He confirms the Account we had before of the bad Succeſs of the Whale Fiſhery at that Place this Seaſon; 90 Veſſels from England and Holland having only taken 19 Fiſh, and 14 from North-America no more than 50 Barrels of Oil, owing entirely to the Inclemency of the Seaſon, which was the moſt ſevere of any ſince the Year 1740.

On Tueſday laſt General Wooſter, with the Connecticut Forces under his Command, returned from Long-Iſland to the Camp at Harlem.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

Intelligence received by the CONGRESS *from General* SCHUYLER, *September* 18, 1775.

"General Montgomery, from information received on the 25th of Auguſt, being apprehenſive that the enemy's armed veſſels might get into the lake unleſs an immediate movement was made to the Iſle aux Noix, reſolved to proceed with what force he could carry, of which he adviſed General Schuyler, who was at Albany attending the Indian treaty. General Schuyler upon receipt of this immediately left Albany, and on the 30th arrived, very much indiſpoſed, at Ticonderoga, which place he left the 31ſt, after having given the proper orders for bringing up the artillery, &c. &c. On the 4th of September, General Schuyler joined General Montgomery at Iſle la Motte. On that day both moved on, and arrived at Iſle aux Noix. On the 5th, General Schuyler drew up a declaration, which he ſent among the Canadians. And as it was judged going to St. John's, weak as he was, his numbers not exceeding 1000, might have a good effect on the Canadians, and encourage them to join, he reſolved upon the meaſure, and accordingly early on the 6th embarked, and without any obſtruction proceeded towards St. John's. When he arrived in ſight of the enemy's works, and at the diſtance of about 2 miles, the enemy began to fire from their fortreſs, but without doing any damage; he approached half a mile nearer, and then landed, without oppoſition, in a cloſe deep ſwamp. After being formed, his army marched in the beſt order they could in grounds marſhy and covered with woods, in order to approach and reconnoitre the fortreſſes. Major Hobby and Captain Mead of the Connecticut forces being on the left, and a little advanced, were attacked in croſſing a creek by a party of Indians, from whom they received a heavy fire, but our troops gallantly preſſing on them, they ſoon gave way, and left us the ground. In this rencontre we loſt a ſerjeant, a corporal and three privates killed, one miſſing and eight wounded, three of whom are ſince dead. Beſides theſe, Major Hobby was ſhot through the thigh, but not dangerouſly, and Captain Mead received a ſlight wound through the ſhoulder, as did Lieutenant Brown in the hand. The ſurviving wounded are in a fair way of recovery.

Night now coming on, our Generals drew their men together, and caſt up a ſmall entrenchment to defend themſelves, in caſe of an attack in the night.

In the evening, Gen. Schuyler received certain intelligence, that the enemy's fortifications were complete, and plentifully furniſhed with cannon; that one of their veſſels was launched, and would be ready to ſail in three or four days, and is to carry 16 guns.

He alſo learned, that in the afternoon's engagement five Indians were killed, and four badly wounded, beſides ſeveral others, the condition of whoſe wounds was not

known; that Capt. Tyce, of Johnstown, was wounded in the belly.

On the 7th, in the morning (having been undisturbed through the night, excepting by a few shells, which did no other damage than slightly wounding Lieut. Mills) it was thought most adviseable to return to the Isle aux Noix, throw a boom across the channel, erect the proper works for its defence, and to prevent the enemy's vessels from entering the lake.

Upon this Gen. Schuyler ordered the troops to embark, and he returned to the Isle aux Noix without any molestation, where, when the express came away, he was erecting proper works to secure the entrance into the lake, and to be in readiness, on the arrival of farther reinforcements, which were expected, to take the advantage of any events that may happen in Canada.

Published by Order of the Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, Sept. 10.

"We are at present in our camp in tolerable security—Ploughed-Hill may bid defiance to all their malice. And what is more amazing (that can scarce be credited by a Philadelphian, though nevertheless true) they have suffered our men at Roxbury to throw up an entrenchment below the George tavern, and within musket shot of their last entrenchment, and have scarce honoured us with a cannon. We were last night under some apprehensions of an attack; General Ward sent a letter to his Excellency, informing him, that he had seen (or his people had seen) a number of men parading on Bunker's Hill, and our army was kept during the night under arms, in order to give them a genteel reception.—They have since been seen with their knapsacks on their backs, and from good accounts from Boston, we are convinced they have sent a party of men, either (which is most probable) to reinforce the garrison at Quebec, or to New-York. Three men of war are gone out of the harbour, for what purpose we cannot tell."

By Captain Henderson, of the ship Two Brothers, who arrived in this port on Wednesday last from Carthagena and Malaga, which last place he left the 3d of August, we are informed that the grand Spanish fleet, consisting of 8 sail of line of battle ships, 10 frigates, 3 bombs, 12 xebeques, 9 row-gallies, and 500 sail of transports, with 25,000 troops on board, had sailed from Carthagena the 23d of June for the coast of Barbary, where they had landed (about fifteen miles to the eastward of Algiers) 8000 men, who were opposed on the beach by about 1500 men under cover of a slight breast-work, from which the Moors fired some cannon and musquetry, during the march of the Spanish troops, which did not prevent their taking possession of the breast-work; immediately upon which the Moors retreated a small distance into the mountains, the Spaniards followed, and were surprised by a great number, supposed to be 20,000 Moors, who had regularly intrenched themselves, in expectation of the Spaniards following the retreating party, from whence they attacked the Spaniards with such impetuosity, that before General O'Reily, who had landed with 8000 men, could come to their assistance, they were totally routed, with the loss of 5000 men killed and wounded, with the General who commanded.—General O'Reily covered the retreat of such as could get off, and with the whole troops immediately embarked on board the transports and returned to Alicant.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated July 26.

"The news is just arrived of the miscarriage of the expedition against Algiers. It is apprehended to have been caused by the misconduct of the General. The troops disembarked in the morning, and the Algerines gave them battle: the Moors seemed defeated, and ran; the Spaniards following, fell in with eighty thousand in ambush, who gave them battle, in which a total defeat took place. The remains of the Spanish army embarked again the same night, and proceeded over to Alicant. The Gazette says six hundred killed, one thousand eight hundred wounded: but private letters say, some four thousand, others five thousand killed, and five thousand wounded, with the loss of their cannon, and it is apprehended their cavalry and flower of the Spanish troops. So many officers of distinction are killed, that the court are in mourning."

Since our last came to Town, Capt. Williams, late of the Sloop Sally, bound from Antigua for Connecticut, whose Vessel was drove on Shore and lost, between Cape Charles and Sinnepuxent, in the late North-east Storm.—Capt. Williams heard of four Sail of Vessels being lost in the same Storm at Ocracock, in North-Carolina.

Captain Stansbury, from Jamaica, on the 28th of last Month, off Cape Tiberon, met with a violent Gale of Wind, or rather Hurricane, that lasted 24 Hours, in which he received considerable Damage in his Sails and Rigging. On the 30th, off Cape Nichola, he spoke a Brig, from Georgia for Jamaica, out 31 Days; the next Day spoke the Sloop Polly, Capt. Truxen, from New-York, out 19 Days, and a Brig, from Virginia, out 22 Days, both bound to the Mole; the 12th Instant, in Lat. 34:35, Long. 73:30, spoke the Brig Diligence, Captain Dawson, from New-York for Providence, 4 Days out; and on the 14th, about 33 Leagues to the Eastward of Cape-Henry, he spoke a Ship, from Baltimore for London, a Sloop from Mississippi for New-York, and a Ship, from Virginia for Glasgow; the same Day he also spoke a Ship, from Virginia for Exeter, all well.

Captain Lee, from Falmouth, arrived at New-York, on the 17th of July, fell in with a Brig, from Maryland for England; and about three Weeks ago, he spoke Captain Osborn, from London for this Port, and kept Company with him 10 Days.

Captain Hervey, in the Ship Dutchess of Gordon, also arrived at New-York, on the 7th of August, in Lat. 41:19, Long. 28:30, spoke a Brig, from this Port for Lisbon; and on the 21st, in Lat. 42:35, Long. 53, with the Brig Charming Sally, Captain Caldwell, 16 Days from Virginia, for Glasgow.

Captain Hopper, arrived at New-York from Bristol, spoke the following vessels, viz. July 19, Lat. 46:1, Long. 29:12, with a Ship from Virginia for London, 28 Days out; the same Day a Ship from Virginia also, bound for Liverpool; August 20, Lat. 38, Long. 59, a Schooner, from Virginia for Liverpool likewise; September 1, Lat. 38, Long. 69, with a Brig, from Norfolk for Jamaica, 5 Days out; 7th, in Lat. 38, Long. 67, with a Ship from Baltimore, out 7 Days; and on the 12th, Lat. 58:45, Long. 73, with a Brig, from this Port for St. Kitts, two Days out.

The Brig Peace, Captain Campbell, from this Place bound to Dunkirk, was spoke with about 10 Days ago by Captain M'Culloch, arrived here from Cadiz.

*** The public are requested to take notice, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, for the county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 25th day of September instant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The MANAGERS of the *United Company of Philadelphia* for promoting AMERICAN MANUFACTURES

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THIS PROVINCE.

THE great reason that there was to apprehend that, through the infatuation and obstinacy of the British Parliament, the non-importation and non-exportation agreement of these colonies would continue for a considerable time, and the great distress that might consequently ensue, unless some means were devised to give employment to the necessitous, together with the advantage that would arise to the public if manufactories could be established amongst us, where considerations which induced us to make the experiment; and although at first we met with difficulties, owing chiefly to our inexperience, we have now the pleasure to inform you, that we are thoroughly convinced of the utility of this institution; that it is practicable, and may be profitable, not only to the persons who are actually employed in labour, but to the contributors themselves; and in order to render it still more extensively useful, we are extremely desirous that the company may be enlarged, and that every person who can conveniently spare the small sum of Ten Pounds would become a proprietor. There are now upwards of 400 persons in employment, which numbers are daily increasing, and nothing is now wanting but capital stock to carry on a very extensive trade.

As the inhabitants of this province are distinguished for humanity, if there was no other motive but the employment of the poor, it must be a strong incitement to join the company; but when private interest, charity to the poor, and the public good, unitedly urge us thereto, who that has ability can refuse. Persons of experience in the linen branch assure us, that our climate is much more favourable than either England or Ireland, and that nothing is wanting to carry on manufactories very extensively, but experienced workmen, and a disposition in the people to promote the design. As the bleaching of linen is a material part of the manufacture, we may inform the public, that there is a gentleman now in this city, who has been bred to the business, a man of character and abilities, who, if sufficient encouragement should be given, will soon establish a bleach-field.

Such as incline to become subscribers to the manufactory are desired to call at the Factory-house, in Market-street, at the corner of Ninth-street, or at the London Coffee-house, where articles will be left for them to sign.

Bucks county, in Committee, Sept. 11, 1775.

THOMAS SMITH appearing before the Committee, voluntarily executed the following acknowledgment and declaration, viz.

AS I have been charged before the Committee for having uttered expressions, derogatory to the Continental Congress, invidious to a particular denomination of Christians, and tending to impede the opposition of my countrymen to ministerial oppression; I do hereby declare myself heartily sorry for my imprudent expressions, and do sincerely promise for the future to coincide with every measure prosecuted for the redress of American grievances, so far as is consistent with the religious principles of the society to which I belong.

THOMAS SMITH.

Voted, That this be considered as a sufficient satisfaction for his misconduct.

The MEMBERS of this Committee are desired to be punctual in their attendance, at the house of John Bogart, the 9th of October, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY WYNKOOP, Clerk.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
The Corner of Black-horse-alley, Front-street,

The Speech of Edmund Burke, Esq;

On moving his Resolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, March 22, 1775.

And shortly will be published, and to be sold by said *Humphreys*,

Mr. Burke's Speech in 1774.

Also the SPEECHES upon the Taxation of the *American* Colonies, delivered in the last Session of Parliament, by Governor Johnston; Mr. Hartley; Mr. Lutterell; Col. Achland, &c.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE long experience I have had of your favours and friendship, in the course of 22 years residence among you, with the kind assurances given me by many of my friends and acquaintances of their votes and interest, have emboldened me to offer myself a condidate for the Sheriff's office, at the expiration of the present term, and to solicit your votes and interest to put me on the return, with the present Sheriff, at the ensuing election; if I am so fortunate at to be thought deserving of so important a trust, by my fellow citizens and the gentlemen of the county, they may rest assured it shall not only be my ambition to deserve their future confidence and esteem, but it shall be my constant study, to the utmost of my abilities, to execute an office, at this day of so much consequence to the community, to the satisfaction of my constituents, and the public in general; and shall ever retain a grateful sense of so great a favour. I am, the Public's most devoted, and most humble servant,

FRANCIS WADE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you have been pleased to manifest your favourable opinion of me, by choosing me one of your Representatives in Assembly for many years past, I can do no less than return you my sincere thanks; but as it does not suit me to serve you longer in that station, I desire my name may be left out of your tickets, at the ensuing election, which will oblige, your humble servant,

¶ HENRY PAWLING.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the County of BUCKS.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere Thanks for the Honour done me, in choosing me one of your Representatives in Assembly for a Number of Years past; but as it is inconvenient for me to serve you any longer in that Station, I desire that you will leave my Name out of your Tickets at the ensuing Election, and remain

Your sincere Friend,
¶ JOHN BROWN.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to JOSEPH WILSON, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands on him, to bring in their accounts to be adjusted and paid.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Kingsessing township, Philadelphia county, about the 10th instant, a bay Horse, about 3 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, shod before, has a small star, his off hind foot white, his mane hangs on the near side, has a switch tail, and is a natural trotter.---- Came with him at same time, a dark bay MARE, about 3 years old, about 14 hands high, shod all round, has a switch tail, her near hind foot white, a natural trotter. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to me, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again. MATTHEW JONES. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of September instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 40 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet; bounded eastward by Dock-street, southward by ground late of Edward Shippen, on the west by Second-street, and on the north with ground of Isaac Snowden, with all and singular the appurtenances; late the estate of John Snowden, of the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, Sadler, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

GOOD TALLOW CANDLES,
At Nine-pence per Pound, by the Box or Dozen,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN PURDON,
In Front-street, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. ¶

At a Court of Chancery, held at the City of Perth-Amboy, *for the province of* New-Jersey, *on the 11th day of* September, *in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five,*

PRESENT,

His Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Esq; Chancellor.*

Thomas Clark, Complain. } *v.* *William Gerrard*, Defend.

WHEREAS the said Complainant hath filed his Bill of Complaint against the Defendant, setting forth, amongst other things, in substance, That the said Defendant, by a certain indenture, bearing date the 28th day of *July*, in the year of our Lord 1750, did mortgage unto a certain *Samuel Emlen*, of the city of *Philadelphia*, in the province of *Pennsylvania*, shop-keeper, two lots or pieces of meadow ground, situate, lying and being in the township of *Greenwich*, in the county of *Gloucester*, and province of *New-Jersey*, the one containing the quantity of 15 acres 1 rood and 25 perches, formerly granted to the said *William* by *Garret Vannemon*; the other containing the full quantity of 5 acres 1 rood and 27 perches, formerly granted to the said *William Gerrard* by *John Vannemon*; which same mortgaged premises were made redeemable on the payment of the sum of One Hundred Pounds, together with interest therefor, lent by the said *Samuel Emlen* to the said *William Gerrard*. And that the said *Samuel Emlen*, on the 12th day of *October*, in the year of our Lord 1773, in consideration of the sum of One Hundred Pounds, the principal mentioned in the mortgage, and the interest then due thereon, and the further sum of Five Shillings to him the said *Samuel Emlen*, by the Complainant, *Thomas Clark*, paid, did grant, bargain, sell, assign, and set over unto him, the said *Thomas Clark*, the same indenture of mortgage, and all right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, which he the said *Samuel* then had, of, in and to the said mortgaged premises. To have and to hold the said mortgaged premises, pursuant to the same indenture of mortgage, and hath also set forth, that the condition or proviso of the said mortgage remains as yet unperformed. And therefore the Complainant prays, by the said Bill, that the equity of redemption of the said Defendent, and of those claiming under him, may be foreclosed, or that the premises may be sold, for the payment of the Complainant. And whereas it appears that the Complainant's Bill was filed in this Court, on the second day of *June*, in the year of our Lord 1774. And whereas it appears by the affidavit of *Thomas Denny*, Esq; that a subpæna, issued in this cause, was delivered to him upwards of a year past, commanding the Defendant to appear in this Court on a day long since past: That the said Deponent, since the issuing of the said subpæna, had made all due enquiry after the said Defendant, that he might be served with the subpæna, to answer the Complainant's Bill, but that his endeavours have proved altogether ineffectual for that purpose: That the said Deponent hath been credibly informed (which he believes to be the truth) that the Defendant removed from the county of *Gloucester* aforesaid, where he lived for many years before the filing of the Bill, and a small time before the said subpæna was issued, into the province of *North Carolina*, out of this province, and that the said Defendant hath continued to reside there ever since, as he verily believes. It is ordered, on motion of *James Kinsey*, of Counsel for the Complainant, that the said Defendant do appear in this Court, to answer the said Complainant's said Bill of complaint, on or before the 23d day of *October* next, or that in default thereof the said Bill be taken *pro confesso*.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

I CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true Copy of the original Rule, registered and filed in my Office, *September* 16, 1775.

J. F. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 14th of September inst. from the subscriber, living in West-Jersey, within three miles of Philadelphia, a Dutch servant man, named Jacob Crips about 27 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, well set, round visage, fair complexion, brown hair, has three large scars proceeding from one place on his forehead, is a butcher by trade; had on, and took with him, a half-worn felt hat, a light coloured thickset coat, half-worn, a black and white striped under jacket, one red ditto, with bone buttons, a pair of black plush breeches, ozenbrigs shirt, a pair of tow trowsers, white yarn stockings, and neats leather shoes. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by MARMADUKE COOPER. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of this instant, a certain Irish servant lad, named *Peter King*, about 20 years old, by trade a taylor, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a little marked with the small-pox, and has dark brown short hair; had on a dark blue coat and waistcoat, with white buttons, check shirt and royal ribbed breeches of an olive colour. He came in last July in the ship *Betsey*. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to the subscriber, living in Fourth-street, shall have the above reward, paid by

September 18, 1775. FREDERICK GREINER. ¶

N. B. He was seen last Sunday afternoon going towards Germantown, on horseback.

RUN away, on the 11th inst. from the subscriber, living in Limerick township, Philadelphia county, an English servant man, named Robert Knight, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a down look, black hair, middle aged, walks very much on the outside of his feet, and seems to hobble along; had on, an under jacket without sleeves, and an upper jacket with sleeves, both of a middling cloth colour, a pair of tow trowsers, Russia sheeting shirt, a dark brown handkerchief round his neck, an old hat, and good shoes, worn all aside; is very likely to change his name, and will either pass for a beggar, or as worse. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have Three Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN PINCHBACK.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Upper Providence township, Chester county, on Sunday night, the 17th inst. a darkish bay MARE, about seven years old, about 14½ hands high, has a small star in her forehead, branded 8 on the near shoulder, shod before, paces naturally and pretty smart. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by

ISAAC TAYLOR. ¶

STRAYED away from the subscriber, in East-Bradford township, Chester county, about the tenth of June last, a red COW, supposed to have a crop off each ear, a small lump on one side; but, as she was purchased but a short time before, am not positive of her marks. Whoever takes up said Cow, and informs the owner, so as he may get her again, shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

August 19, 1775. ‖ JOSEPH TEMPLE

From the London Evening-Post *of July* 1.

TO HIM WHOM IT MOST CONCERNS.

IT is a Part of your Character to deſpiſe the Voice of the People. This is not a problematic Aſſertion. It is founded in the Truth of Experience. You have diſregarded every Application that has been made to you, for a Redreſs of Grievances. And your Apology for this Contempt has been, that there were no Grievances. Are you of the ſame Opinion ſtill? Or what think you of thoſe Men, who adviſed, ſurpriſed, and betrayed you into this Language? Believe me, thoſe whom you have been told were your bittereſt Enemies, are your trueſt Friends. They are not baſe enough to impoſe a Falſhood upon you; nor mean enough to crouch ſilently under Oppreſſion. This ſtrange Conduct in you has made your Name familiar among all Ranks; and it has thereby loſt all the Dignity and Reſpect which were formerly annexed to it. John the Carpenter, and Thomas the Weaver, talk of *you*, and *Dick*, of Black-Boy Alley, in the ſame Breath, and with the ſame Indifference.

The Man in your Situation, who loſes the common People, is either a Tyrant or a Lunatic. They are the right Hand of the Community. If the common People had taken Part with Charles the Firſt, as they did with the Parliament, he had been ſucceſsful. He attempted repeatedly to gain them; but in vain.

The Majority of a Nation are never deceived. They may want Information concerning the Motives and Latency of Actions; but of the Actions themſelves, they never fail to form a right Judgment. The Latencies may be kept back, by the dark Plottings of Lord Bute; and the Motives may be refined away, by the Metaphyſics of Lord Mansfield. Yet after all this Concealment, Learning and Logic, ſtill the People know whether the Act itſelf is good or bad.

It requires not a Moment's Heſitation, to pronounce the Meaſures taken with America, Miſchievous, Wicked and Arbitrary. Miſchievous, as they affect the Intereſts of Individuals. Wicked, as they tend to diſmember the Empire. Arbitrary, as they violate the Rights of Engliſhmen. Who regards about the Motives or Cauſes? Theſe are the Effects. And Miniſters, who are ſo amply paid for doing the public Buſineſs, are Fools, if they do not know the bad Policy of theſe Meaſures; or Villains, if knowing it, they reſolved to purſue them.

If you are fondly and effeminately told the People pity your Situation; and that the People ſay, all theſe wrong Things are owing to Ill-adviſers—It is a miſtake. Nobody pities you. You are blamed for an obſtinate Attachment to Men, whoſe Principles have been hoſtile to your Family. You have been repeatedly warned of theſe Men, and their Principles. And not only every Year, but almoſt every Day, has proved thoſe Warnings to have been founded in Truth. Why, therefore, are theſe Men not diſmiſſed from their Offices? America abhors them.—England deſpiſes them. They make you one Day ridiculous, the next Day contemptible, and the third Day ——.

LUCIUS.

From the London Evening-Poſt *of July* 8.

TO HIM WHOM IT MOST CONCERNS.

WHEN Wilkes and Townſend told Truth of each other, the City of London loſt her Importance in the Eye of the Nation. The Court took Advantage of this Folly in the Capital, to circulate a Calumny, that all their Opponents were equally peeviſh, illiberal, and intereſted. Even you countenanced the *Fraud*, though none knew better than yourſelf, that the Oppoſition was compoſed of Men of the firſt Talents, and Eminence, in the Kingdom; who had raiſed this Country from Deſpondency; ſaved it from Ruin; extended its Dominion, and encreaſed its Wealth, beyond all former Periods; gave a Luſtre to its Character, that commanded Reverence from the neighbouring States; and protected, and firmly ſeated, the Family on the Throne. Can the Reigns of Nero, or Caligula, can the Annals of the World, produce ſuch Ingratitude? When repeatedly ſolicited to withdraw your Confidence from theſe Calumniators, to whoſe Blunders and Oppreſſions every Man of Property owes the Thorns, which, at this Moment, are growing under his Pillow, how did you anſwer theſe humble Solicitations?—You hugged the Vipers cloſer to your Boſom. In what Age or Nation ſhall we find ſimilar Torpitude? It is not in the Hiſtory of Mankind.

But, thank Heaven, this Apathy and Spleen now, like the Jack Weight fallen to the Ground, ceaſes to anſwer its Purpoſe. If I were inclined to purſue the Metaphor, you ſhould be the Jack Weight, and Lord North the Fly. But I write a little mechanically, that Pinchbeck may underſtand me. The Conteſt in America muſt, in a few Weeks, wear a different Colour. Your Senſe of it will not be material, and therefore Nobody will aſk it. When it is too late, the good Policy of liſtening to reaſonable Requeſts, very reſpectfully made, inſtead of being obliged to obey Commands in Neceſſity, perhaps peremptorily given, which at the firſt was obvious to every Underſtanding, will then be manifeſt to your's. If Credit is to be given to Admiral Grave's laſt Letter, General Gage is by this Time convinced of General Putnam's ſeaſonable and good Advice, which would not only have relieved his Army from a moſt diſtreſſing Situation, but have opened a Door for a Reconciliation with Great-Britain. General Putnam adviſed General Gage to withdraw, with his Army, on board the Ships. Matters might be put in a Mode of Accommodation, if the Sword was removed. But America will not treat with the Sword at her Throat. Inſtead of embracing the Propoſal, the Miniſters have ſent more Troops. Admiral Graves, in his laſt, which is a very deſponding Letter, expreſſes his Fears, that he ſhall ſhortly be obliged to take General Gage, and all the Troops, on board the Ships.

What ſhould have been done voluntarily, and for which a Reaſon might have been aſſigned, that would have reflected Honour upon Great-Britain, has, perhaps, by this Time, been done by Compulſion; to the Shame of the Mother Country, and the Diſgrace of the Army. The Miniſters have acted throughout this American Buſineſs, like Men determined upon Bloodſhed. Are you anxious of ſhewing the ſame Malignity to the whole Empire, except Scotland?—It is deep Play—on your Part, *for a Name only*. If you win, you can get nothing elſe. But if otherwiſe, you loſe the fineſt Eſtate in the World.

LUCIUS.

From the London Evening-Poſt *of July* 11.

TO HIM WHOM IT MOST CONCERNS.

THE beſt Excuſe that has been made for your Indifference to the perilous Situation of public Affairs, is Ignorance. If you really want Information, I will give you ſome.

I admit the Excuſe, though it is at the Expence of Mr. Jenkinſon; who, at the Command of the Lords Bute and Mansfield, ſometimes "treads the Velvet of the Richmond Lawn;" but, to prevent Diſcovery, at the ſame Time feigns a Viſit to Mr. Welbore Ellis, at Twickenham, and is put aſhore on the other Side the Thames, as often as he has Occaſion. Theſe Tete-a-Tetes are admirable Contrivances for ———. The Mind is, in theſe Hours, unguarded. The "Pomp of State is withdrawn." No Suſpicions are lurking. The Head and Heart are open to all Impreſſions.—But, to my Purpoſe.

Every Diſpatch from America threatens the total Diſmemberment of that vaſt and invaluable Continent from the Britiſh Empire, for ever. That fatal Period, whenever it arrives, will place an Extinguiſher upon the Lamp of Great-Britain. Her Commerce, Opulence, and Splendor, will be no more.

Though Miniſters are, at this Moment, flattering you, and themſelves, with idle Expectations, that Terms will be offered to them by the American Congreſs; remember, all their Intelligence about America has proved falſe. To Falſehoods have been owing the preſent unwarrantable Meaſures againſt that unhappy Country. The Congreſs will not treat with them. How many more Lives muſt be loſt, before you will be convinced theſe Men have deceived you?

I will tell you what the Congreſs have done. They have voted an army of ſix and thirty thouſand Men. They have voted a Million of Money. They have reſolved to carry on the War with Vigour. Cannon, as well Braſs as Iron, are caſting in different Parts; and immenſe Quantities of Powder are making. Ticonderoga is to be raiſed, and the ſtores removed to Fort George (*vel* Crown Point) for greater Readineſs to act. Yet in the Midſt of all theſe hoſtile Preparations, while the whole Continent, with one Voice, is crying Liberty or Death; this Congreſs, ſo purely choſen, ſo honoured with the unlimited Confidence of the People, deliberating with Coolneſs, and reſolving with Firmneſs, are willing to make one more application for Peace, before they extend the Horrors of Civil War. Let it be your Care, for it is no light Matter, to refer their Addreſs, whenever it comes, to Men who underſtand the Subject. The preſent Miniſters do not. America cannot treat with them.

Can ſhe negociate with a Sandwich, who endeavoured to ſtigmatize her with the opprobrious Terms of Braggart, Poltroon and Coward? Can ſhe negociate with a Suffolk, who avowed the adviſing the bloody Meaſures at Boſton; and declared he would carry them throughout her whole Continent, if ſhe did not ſubmit to the Authority of Parliament? Can ſhe negociate with a Dartmouth, who is confeſſedly not the Miniſter of his own Department; who affects to be a Proteſtant, and brought the Popery Bill into the Houſe of Lords; who pretends to diſapprove theſe American Meaſures, yet rather than reſign, ſubmits to execute them? Can ſhe negociate with a North, who affects to act, in this American War, againſt his inclination; whoſe only Claim to Pardon, is ſuperior Meanneſs; who is but firſt Clerk to an *inviſible Power*; a Power that, on this Occaſion, is adviſed by her implacable Enemy, Hutchinſon?—America will treat with a Chatham and a Temple; but never with the Confidants of Lord Bute.

You are reduced to this Alternative;—you muſt part with your Miniſters, or your Colonies. LUCIUS.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS a certain John Fulkerlin, or Flanagan, a Pedlar, was this day found in the highway, in the townſhip of Uwchland, cut and mangled in a moſt ſhocking and horrid manner, his windpipe cut quite off, and now lieth without the leaſt proſpect of living many hours. The perſon ſuſpected of perpetrating this horrid butchery, was ſeen in company with ſaid Pedlar ſometime before, and called himſelf by the name of Elliot; he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, blackiſh coloured hair, long full viſage and ſmall beard, of a fair complexion; wore a cocked hat, white ſhirt and trowſers, and a light coloured jacket, without ſleeves; had a ſmall knapſack with clothes, tied with blue or green binding. The Pedlar's goods were in a double check wallet, faſtened in the middle with a lace, which, together with Five or Six Pounds in caſh, were carried off; it is probable he will endeavour to change his dreſs and hide the pack; it is ſuſpected that he lately arrived from Ireland. Any perſon or perſons that will take up the ſaid murderer and ſecure him, ſo that he is proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, by applying to the ſubſcribers. JOHN DOWNING,

Sept. 16, 1775. ‖ WARRICK MILLER.

ON the tenth of September, 1775, at ſeven in the morning, was ſtolen away, a *Thirty Shilling Bill*, by *Samuel Smith*, a middle ſized man, of a fair complexion, about 24 years of age, a down look, and a remarkable red ſpot in his right cheek. Whoever apprehends the ſaid thief, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward, paid by ROBERT DAVIS.

N. B. The above *Samuel Smith*, when he abſconded from my houſe, left behind him a ſuit of blue broadcloth, the coat and veſt lined with blue worſted, the breeches with twilled cotton and linen lining, a mixture of red may be ſeen in the broadcloth by examining it, one pair of ſtriped trowſers, and one ſilk handkerchief. The above things were taken from VALENTINE NELSON, the 25th of Auguſt laſt. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 10th inſtant September, a certain Engliſh ſervant man, by trade a blackſmith, named *William Lewis*, a ſtrong well built man, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſmooth faced, ſtraight brown hair, and his hands remarkably full of warts; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped Bengall jacket, with ſleeves, a blue ſtriped pair of trowſers, new ſhoes, with plated buckles in them, a felt hat, bound all round, and ſundry other clothes, too tedious to mention. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals within the province of Pennſylvania, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. ¶ BENJAMIN MARKLAY.

Carliſle, Auguſt 30, 1775.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, an inhabitant in the county of Cumberland, executed his Promiſſory Note, bearing date the 25th inſtant, for Eight Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, to be paid the 15th day of October next enſuing, to John Culberſon, of Allen townſhip, Cumberland county, for the uſe of a certain Hugh Kennedy, who was then ſick, witneſſed by William Denny, and George Dougherty; which Note was for the purchaſe of a ſervant girl, who appears to be unſound. Theſe are to forbid all perſons whatſoever to take an aſſignment of ſaid Note, as the ſubſcriber will not pay it.

¶ DUNCAN M'DONALD.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitpain townſhip, the 30th day of Auguſt, an old dark red and white COW, with a white head and belly, and large horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN DEHAVEN. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, on Anthony Morris's place, on the 9th inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder and the near hip with the letter S. The mare can both trot and pace, but trotting ſeems to be almoſt her natural gait; ſhe is a little hog-backed, the nigh ſide of her mane of a light colour, has been cut, and the remainder of it hangs to the right ſide; it is thought ſhe had the two fore ſhoes on. Whoever will give any intelligence to the owner concerning her, ſo that he may get her again, or delivers the mare to him, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward; or if ſhe be ſtolen, will give ſuch information of the thief or thieves, ſo that he or they may be proſecuted to conviction and the mare recovered, ſhall have the reward of *Five Pounds*, and all reaſonable charges thankfully allowed. JOHN CALDWELL. ¶

York County, September 5, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Manchester townſhip, about 3 miles from York-town, on the firſt day of Auguſt laſt, a Dutch ſervant lad, named *John Ludwig Becker*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 20 years of age; had on a good wool hat, a blue tow and woollen ſhort jacket, with ſleeves, with ſmall metal buttons, a pair of tow linen trowſers, and a tow linen ſhirt; he has a vaſt many warts between his fingers, eſpecially on his left hand, and hath a very rough ſkin. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant fellow, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ GODFREY KING.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away on the 8th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, Philadelphia county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM YEATES, *about 5 feet* 10 *or* 11 *inches high, a ſtout fellow, thin face, with black hair, and large eyes, about* 23 *or* 24 *years of age; had on and took with him, a ſmall caſtor hat, cut in the crown, with ſome tar on it, a blue coat, with mohair buttons, a ſtriped lincy jacket, black everlaſting breeches, and a pair of linen ditto, blue yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes, with braſs carved buckles, and two white ſhirts, but it is ſuppoſed he will ſell them to carry him off, as he had no money. It is thought he is gone to Carliſle, as he ſaid he had friends there. He came over in the ſhip Charlotte, Captain Eggar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JAMES VALENS. ¶

Baltimore County, Auguſt 20, 1775.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from Dorſey's Forge, two convict ſervants, viz. JAMES PERRY, *a well ſet fellow, ſlow of ſpeech,* 28 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 6 *inches high, brown hair, black beard, dark eyes, high bottle noſe, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a ſcar over his left eye, and another on his left wriſt; had on, and took with him, an oznenbrigs ſhirt, one white ditto, a dark cloth coat, much worn, trimmed with carved yellow metal buttons, old greaſy leather breeches, one of the waiſtband buttons has* 20 *engraved upon it, ſteel knee buckles, grey worſted ſtockings, crocus trowſers, half-worn ſhoes nailed at the heels, and a half-worn felt hat.* WILLIAM JEWEL, *about* 23 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 6 *inches high, light hair, ſmooth face, hazel eyes, and his left wriſt has been put out of place, which occaſions it to be much larger than the other; had on, and took with him, an oznenbrigs ſhirt, a cotton jacket, oznenbrigs trowſers, old ſhoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have for each, if* 30 *miles from home,* 50 *ſhillings; if* 50 *miles,* 4 *pounds, and if* 100 *miles,* 7 *pounds* 10 *ſhillings reward, including what the law allows, paid by* SAMUEL DORSEY, *junior.* ‖ I W.

Lancaſter Goal, September 12, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain Francis Scott, *but ſince confeſſes his name to be* Francis Correy, *a ſervant to Mr. William Weſt, of Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, and for whom the ſaid William Weſt advertiſed Five Pounds reward. Alſo a certain* Thomas Mallen, *aged upwards of* 40 *years, low ſtature, black hair and viſage, ſays he has a wife and children living in the Barrens of Baltimore county, Maryland; by ſome papers found in his cuſtody, it appears he has paſſed by the name of* Samuel Sunday, *and has been collecting money in ſeveral places; there were ſundry articles found in his poſſeſſion, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, particularly ſome Iriſh linen and a remnant of calicoe. The ſaid* Correy's *maſter is deſired to come, in* 3 *weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be then diſcharged, on paying his fees. And any perſon or perſons who have any demands againſt the ſaid* Thomas Mallen, *otherwiſe* Samuel Sunday, *are deſired to come and proſecute the ſame, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees.*

¶ *GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.*

RUN away, laſt night, from the Subſcriber, living at the Sign of the Waggon, on Lancaſter road, a ſervant LAD, named JOHN HALL, about 16 years of age, ſlender made, about 5 feet 5 inches high, thin and pale faced, long brown hair, grey eyes; had on an old wool hat, ſpotted blanketing or ſwanſkin jacket, with ſleeves, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, and barefooted; very much given to ſchemes to deceive. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

September 16, 1775. ‖ CALEB WAY, junior.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1775.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America*, is to be held in this City, on the 3d of October next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

THOMAS COOMBE, Secretary.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES SUTTON, late of Philadelphia, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, in order to be adjuſted, to WILLIAM COWPER, and ISAAC HOWELL, Adminiſtrators. ¶

THE EXAMINATION of the SCHOOLS, in the ACADEMY of NEWARK will begin on the laſt Tueſday in September, and the public Exhibitions will be on the Day following, where all the Truſtees are requeſted to attend, the more eſpecially as they are then to determine of giving Diplomas to the firſt Claſs. 3 w.

Newtown, Auguſt 15, 1775.

COMMITTED to the Goal of Bucks county, a certain PATRICK C'LUZ, who appears to be a perſon advertiſed by Jechonias Wood, of Salem county, New-Jerſey. His maſter (if any he has) is requeſted to come, within four weeks, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees, &c. SOLOMON PARK, Goaler. ¶

NOTICE is hereby once more given, to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JANE TENNANT, late of Springfield, Cheſter county, deceaſed, by bond, bill, note, book-account, or for goods bought at vendue, that they make immediate payment, or they may expect to be proceed'd againſt as the law directs, without further notice; likewiſe all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, on or before the 30th day of September next, to the ſubſcribers, to be ſettled. All perſons who have any demands are requeſted to bring them in before the day aforeſaid, as the executors are about to ſettle the accounts in the office. JAMES CROZIER, and BENJAMIN BRAMAN, Executors. *Auguſt* 26, 1775. ¶

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